Beneral Sickles and the Federal Courts It is already known that instructions were some days go sent to Major General Sickles in effect that the procese of federal courts must not be interfered with by military authority. Recent despatches from the South state that notwithstanding these instructions Order No was still in force. These facts, unexplained, convey dieregard of orders from the War Department; but it posttively known here that the instructions, at his equest, are temporarily suspended for a week, in order hat his views upon the subject might be made known

moval of Sheridan.
Apparently by general agreement beforehand, nearly all the Washington and New York papers to day contain platements denying the correctness of my dispatch two mights ago, giving a synopsis of the correspondence be-tween the President and General Grant respecting the removal of General Sheridan. They all sound the same declaring that the synopsis was "pure guess work," entradict these foolish accusations in order that the public may not be misled. The synopsis was not guessed a nor invented, but was derived from a source that could as nor invented, but was derived from a source that could not well be mistaken. I only professed to give the lead-not well be mistaken. I only professed to give the lead-not applied the leading points are exactly as I telegraphed there is not a particle of doubt. Indeed, I might have given the symposis in a much more extended form, but was restrained by the fear of violating confidence. I might also have given my authority, but that I pre-forced leaving sort parades to the gontlemen who never The Reported Muster Out of Additional Pay-masters.

The statement telegraphed from here yesterday that

an order has been issued mustering out of service all the additional paymasters is known to be incorrect, and no uch order has been received at the Paymaster General's The rumor may have grown from the followto the Paymester General inquiring bow many volunteer ber next, and how many on subsequent dates. The Pay-master General stated in reply, on the 21st inst, that the number of additional paymasters yet in the service was twenty-two. Ten of these are on duty in the division of claims for the examination and settlement of claims for additional bounty, eleven are distributed among the various geographical divisions for the payment of treasury certificates issued by the Second Auditor to discharged volunteers and to the heirs of deceased officers and soldiers, and paymaster is on duty as disburing agent the Freedmen's Bureau. These officers are tention as long as they may be needed to pay volunteers and militia, and General Brice deems it impossible, under the circumstances, to dispense with the services of any of the additional paymasters for many months to Reduction in the Clerical Ferce of the Pay

Department.
The clerical force of the Pay Department has been forther reduced within the past few days by the discharge of five more clerks. It is said that no others will be discharged until the additional bounty claims are

The Muster Out of Volunteer Surgeons.
The Muster Out of Volunteer Surgeons.
The recent order mustering out a number of volunteer surgeons, most of whom have been engaged in the Suress of Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, has, with Success of Freedmen and Abassioned Lands, has, with some exception, mustered them all out of service. It is probable that the few vacancies existing in the regular torpe will soon be filled, owing to the services of all the colunteer officers having been dispensed with. Plue Use of Government Horses by Civillan Officials.

the to the working of the War Department machinery, for the purpose of getting rid of supernumeraries and the curtailment of expenses, has had his attention drawn to the large number of public horses—many of them very fine once—that are now being used by prominent civilian officials. This is a cheap luxury that has been dvillan officers were allowed the use of governmen and fed on government forage.

Repeal of Acts Creating Distinction on Ac-

The City Councils of Washington bave passed a bill to repeal the several acts concerning free negroes and mupee the emancipation of slaves in the District of Dolumbia. Two of these acts required negroes coming mio the city to give bonds for their good behavior that they would not become a charge on the corporation, and Senaratulatory Address of German-American

Changer at the received of the properties of the report.

Chizons to President June 2.

Today's committee from the relical German-American chizon of the United States called on Section (Section States) and the properties of the report of the course during the recent stuggle of Mexica, condengatisating time to the second of the course. Sector Romero replied is estimate the course of the course. Sector Romero replied is estimate the course of the course. Sector Romero replied is estimate the course of the course. Sector Romero replied is estimate the course of the course. Sector Romero replied is estimate the course of the course. Sector Romero replied is estimate the course of the course. Sector Romero replied is estimated to the course of the course of the sector of the course of the cours

bringing into general contempt all persons whose treatment of their hands reflects discredit upon their class.

Return of Commissioner Rollius.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Rollius has returned to Washington from his recent visit to the North.

New Patents.
The Commissioner of Patents has issued three hundred and nincisen patents for the week coding September 2. This is the largest number of pasents ever issued

ber 2. This is the largest number of papents over issued in one week from the Commissioner's office.

Progress of the Union Pacific Railrond.

Under date of the 16th inst. the government directors of the Union Pacific Railrond reported to the Secretary of the Interior that the work on that road since their last report has progressed quite rapidly. Since the opening of the season for work there have been one hundred and ninety miles of grading finished, and one hundred and forty miles of track laid and accepted by the gov-ernment. In addition there has been work done on the grading about one hundred miles further, all of which. The number of miles of track finished and in operation of June last one of their number. Mr. Carter, being detailed to proceed to the Rocky Mountains to examine the location of the road in each direction, reported that the road may be conthis season if the same energy to used as heretofore, and if the military authorities will afford sufficient protection. At the same time another of their number, Mr. Williams, was detailed to examine the proposed sites for a bridge over the Missouri river, and give his opinion as to the plan to be adopted. The shifting banks and changing chemics of that river convince them that the best experience of the country, as well as a large amount of money, will be required to effect the object. machine shope are in full operation; one at Omaha, with its machinery, costing about \$250 000, and the other at North Platte, costing about \$20,000. In the possession of the company are forty-seven first class locomotives, eight hundred and twenty-six freight, ten passenger, five baggage and sixty hand cars. In the course of building are six locomotives and three hundred freight cars. The report also states that the gross receipts of the road during the month of May were \$250,000; in week in August, \$90,000 There are 3,500 men employed on the grading and 450 engaged in laying the superstructure. Five hundred and fourteen miles west from Omaha the town of Cheyenne has been laid off. It is expected that the track will be laid to this town by the let of October, and when it is completed it is the design of the

General Halleck's Staff. General orders of the 1st inst., issued by Major General Halleck, commanding the military division of the liam R. Smedburg, Fourteenth infantry, and Charles A. Whittier, Thirty-second infantry, have been relieved from duty as aids de camp on his staff, and that Captain Marray Davis, Eighth cavalry, and First Lieutenant Rene E. De Russy, Second artillery, have been appointed in their stead.

Army Bulletin.

The following officers belonging to the Engineer corps have been appointed as a court martial to meet at Willett's Point, New York, on the 23d inst :- Brevet Major A. H. Burnbam; Captains A. H Holgateaud, L. C. Overman; First Lietenants W. H. Case, H. N Lee, D. W. Lockwood and W. R. Livermore.

Brevet Colonel G. Chapin has been ordered before the

Arsenal.

Brevet Major General W. P. Howe, Major of Fourth
Brevet Major General W. P. Howe, Major of Fourth
Brevet Major of County with General Howard
First Lieutenant S. D. Porter, Twenty-eighth infantry,
has resigned. Major and Brevet Colonel C. W. Foster,
Assistant Adjutant General, and Captain H. A. Royce,
Assistant Quarternaster General, have been mustered
out of the service.

the North Atlantic squadron, dated United States fing ship Susquehanna, August 12, announce his presence in Aspinwall. The United States steamers Monongabela and Soco were also in port. All well. Everything was

and Saco were also in port. All well. Everything was quiet in Colombia.

The Navy Department to-day received a tolegram stating that the United States frigate Colorado, bearing the dag of Reer Admiral Goldsborough, arrived at Halifax last evening, or route to New York.

Assistant Paymaster W. J. Healy has been detached from the Purveyor and ordered to settle accounts.

Acting Master J. B. Stampson has been detached from the command of the Purveyor and placed on waiting orders. Acting Master Radolph Sommers, and Acting Ensign Chas. R. Floming, have been detached from the Purveyor and waiting orders.

The pressure against Mr. McCuiloch and his investi gating committee has become so strong that I learn he has determined upon the publication of a report, in desury to be in a sound and healthful condition. The com-mittee are now engaged in the preparation of the report

DECISION THE NEED OF THE HOUR.

bad stood by Mr. Liccoln in the prosecution of our great struggle quight to have been a sufficient guarantee to the people that he was not as false as was represented. He may have been catasfed from the personal character and abilities of these goatlemen that the affairs of their respective departments would be weil managed; or he may have had such a strong confidence in the ultimate triumph of the truth and in the final judgment of the people that he feel he could afford to wait. It was a mistake. Some of these gentlemen played into the hands of the men who were combined for his political destruction. Some of them had the grace to withdraw. Others used their authority and patronage to curry taxer with his fees.

The people understood this if the President did not. Forcearance was attributed to any motive but the right one, and by his foes was pronounced cowardice. These are servolutionary times, and in rovolutionary times decision is the quality that counts. We apprehend that the President, following the example of his predecessor and his own lifetong asage, has trusted that the people would in time come round right; that they would put their foot on the efforts made to convert our government from one of constitutional obligation into a centralized, consolidated representative democracy. But we think that the experience of the past few months ought to teach him the importance of two things – prompt, decided action, and a united Cabinet. There are times when public opinion must be startled into the support of the right, not coaxed; when the boldest, frankest action is the wisest; and if there ever was a time when the Executive of a great recope required unity of action and of thought in his advisers and agents, that is the day and this the hour. The suspension has sent a chilf of tismay down the ranks of radicalism, and susgests the perincet inquiry whether it may not be followed up to advantace. But this opens as wide a field for discussion that we reserve it till to-morrow.

## THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

This Board convened yesterday afternoon pursuant to adjournment, and in the absence of Commissioner Schultz Commissioner Bosworth was chosen President pro tem. Commissioners Stone, Parker, Swinburne, Acton and Manierre were also present. The minutes of the previous meeting of the Board were read and a quantity of routine business was disposed of, when Com-missioner Stone, of the Sanitary Committee, offered the with the Quarantine officers, the purpose of which interview was to decide what, in the meaning of the law, should be considered the vicinity of law, should be considered the vicinity or New York as regards quarantine. Commissioner Stone in his report stated that vessels suspected, if not infected, had been permitted by the Quarantine officers and the Hoalth Officer of the port to come up to within three hundred yards of The docks and wharves of the city, and that vessels from infected ports had actually come up to the wharves and docks of this city and of Brooklyn, had discharged their cargoes, and that is two cases yellow fever had been imparted to percous from the cargo, and that both these cases proved fatal Dr. Swinburne strenuously and emphatically denied the statements of Dr. Store, and explained that the case of yellow fever which occurred, as alleged, at the Atlantic dock, in Brooklyn, was transmitted by the cargo, which had been unloaded at the dock, but that the rictim had asked for and obtained permission to go on board an infected ship which was in quarantine, and that he, contrary to the advice of the Health Officer, had gone down into the hold and among the cargo of that vossel, and that there was more probability of the disease having been communicated by the cargo of this infected ship. The argument grew quite warm among the Esculapians, Dr. Stone insisting that vessels from infected ports had actually come up to the city to get permission from the Board of Health to come up, and Dr. Swinburne presented a form of permits for vessels coming from infected ports, which was adopted as follows:—Intal the vicinity of the wharves of the clay.

Dr. Swinburne presented a form of permits for vessels coming from infected ports, which was adopted.

The application by the Soldiers' Messenger and Express Company for permission to erect booths for the use of the numbers of the company was denied in accordance with the resolution proposed by Commissioner Manierre, to the effect that Section 12 of chapter 506 of the laws of 1807 perhibits the Board from internating the application presented to the Board from internating the application presented of the York as regards quarantine Commissioner Stone

uperfutentient.
Major Bosworth, in charge of the complaint office, re-trias 112 complaints received from citizens, all of which we been referred to inspectors for investigation and re-

Wards	fruits.	curleting	yphus	bloom.	Ny Atheria	artola	holera
<b>1</b>	E	E	1	2			
8		geri	쪶			舞	pus.
4	陋						
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		-	21			8	
<b>6</b>			6				-
Town or the state of the state of the state of	駋	<b>6</b>	<b>E</b>	100	-		
0							98-8
10	1	M	姍	H			
11		3		31	11		23
19	-	- 31		-	-		-
18				1	-		
18	3	-		-			
16	E al		6			le?	5
17			81				
18		2		1			-
19	1	31	-	-	1		-
30	3	2		8	-		
20	3	-	-	-	-		13
		-4	-11	-	-	-	
Total	24	25	10	13	3	1	
	_	_	_	_	_	-	_

BOARD OF EXCISE.

tropolitan Board of Excise &eld a regular see

St. Louis, August 22, 1807.

A convention of engineers, embracing come of the most famous in the country, assembled here yesterday to consult in reference to the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at this point for the Illinois and st. Louis Bridge Company. William J. Alpine was elected phenident and Thomas McKissock secretary. A committee on the plan, foundations, piers and super-structure was appointed, who, with a number of prominent citizens, hade an excursion up and down the harbor. The bridge will be about two thousand feet long, of trum pattern, which between three and four hundred feet spans and fifty feet above high water mark. It will cross at point a near Cary driest.

Another company, called the St. Louis and Illinois Bridge Company, or which Captain Joseph B. Eads is chief engineer, will build a bridge to cross at Washington avenue, and have already got conjuderable material on the river bank ready to commence sprik. As soon as the water becomes sufficiently low both of those structures will be raised. Sr. Lores, August 22, 1667.

The Bayoane Yacht Club Race Postponed. Expectation rad high yeareday morning during the brief intermission of calm and promised sussinine, and anger hopes were indulged that one of the most exerting contests of the season would be witnessed from the cessey harbor of Salteraville. But the storm which ensued and which pelted mercilessly on land and water, driving the blue-coated busy craws from their operations on the

AQUATICS.

Double Scuit Race in Working Bonts at Had-son for a Purse of \$225 and the Champion-

son for a Purse of \$225 and the Championship of the Hudson River.

Hudson, August 22, 1867.

Aquatic sports on the Hudson river this season have
been indulged in to a far greater extent than in any
previous year. Almost every town, city or village
along its banks has an aquatic association; and, as a
consequence, very many impromptu races have been
arranged and carried out. Many of the boats used are every day river rowing, generally capable of carrying

from six to eight persons. Aquatic contests in such crafts were first inaugurated this season at Poughkoopsie, where the Eagle Aquatic Association holds out other towns soon after inaugurated working boat races, antii finally the "iever" reached Hudson, resulting in it day's race.

The contestants were Edward B. Heermance and Alexander Rainey against Frank Price and William Conney. The judges were Daniel Limbric and John Best. The referes was Charles C. Clark, local editor of the Hudson Datik Register. The boats used were of the ordinary kind of "clinker built" working boats, fifteen feet in length, double sculls. The convex was from the steamboat landing, passing northward above the upper buoy, then down the Atheos channel to the lower buoy, turn that and return to the starting point, a distance of four miles and a half. The contest was for a purse and stakes of \$225 and the championship of the Hudson river.

All four of the contestants have been in active train-

colier vas on board of the barge Geraldine, which wessel was towed by the steamboat Carrie, the party coming from Trey.

At about four o'clock members of the press and a few invited quests smbarked on the little, propeller Jonty Jeaks, Captain Bridge Nichela. The judges and reforce then assumed their positions in the judges' heat, which was suchored in the stream, and the contestants were called our. At this time the rain, which had been pourable of the legislature of the legislature

CONVENTION OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT

BURLINGTON, Vt., August 22, 1867.

The eixteenth meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Science commenced in the City Hall-peterlay morning. Fifty members were recorded at the commencement, and the attendance of many more was expected. The meeting was called to order by Professor Loring, in the absence of the Secretary.

J. S. Newberry, of New York, President elect of the association, who was apprepriately welcomed by Terry E. Wates, Mayor.

Forty-five papers were presented for discussion and read by the Secretary.

Professor Loring read a paper on the optical method of studying sound, exhibiting an ingenious instrument invented in France for measuring the number of vibrations of sound with the eye.

The second paper was by Professor Newcomb, from the Weshington Naval Observatory, upon the new determination of the distance of the son.

Remarks were made by Dr. B. A. Gould, paping a tribute to the ability of Captain Gould, of the United States Navy, which was endorsed by Professor Caswell. Professor Tighman, of Yale Collage, exhibited a beautiful apparatus illustrating wave motion.

Colonel Whittesey, of Cleveland, read a paper on the distributions of precious metals in the United States. Professor Homesory advocated the formation of a national minus bureau for the protection of the mining intessess of the country.

Professor Horeford, of Havard College, read a paper relating to theories upon stale and fresh bread.

The meeting adjourned till to-day. It was largely attended by ladies and gentlemen, and promises to be very association reassembled this morning. The attendancy was largel, and about one hundred members were registered.

Remar, tweetenade by Mr. E. B. Elliott, of Washing-

The train from Macola met with a serious accident this morning at a culvert Netween stations twelve and thirteen. The engine passed over safely but the tender teen. The eagine pass, d over an ely but the tender fell through, throwing the train down the embankment. The care were chawded with passengers, but some were hurt except an express measurer, who is badly injured. The freight, Appress and smoking care are a complete wrack. The passengers arrived at half-past one o'clock P. M. The stea, ber Herman Livingston, for New York, waited, so there was no detention to through passengers.

Accounts from Southern and central Alabama state that the army worm has made its app varance on a number of cotton farms, but so fay have do be but little or no damage, and if the weather continue, dry and hot, as it has been for the past four or siy week. But much danger is looked for from them.

CONSTRTUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Report on the Powers and Duties of Tows and County Officers Under Consider-ation-Appropriations to Corporations Con-ditionally Prohibited—The Article Adopted. Alman, N. Y., August 22, 1867. The Constitutional Convention met at ten o'clock this

torning. Several petitions were presented and re-

Mr. Collanan offered a preamble and resolution pro-viding for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to examine candidates for the practice of medicina. Laid

Mr. Person moved that the Committee on Revision to instructed to amend the section relative to the pay POWERS AND DUTIES OF TOWN AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on Counties, Towns and Villages Mr. Backwith in the chair. The report of the Committee provides that each county shall elect a Board of Supervisors, except the city and county of New York.

Mr. Ganwis, (dem.) of New York, moved to strike out this exception. He wanted to know what reason there was for not giving New York a Board of Supervisors, like any other county? It would not cost the State anything, and it was evident that New York needed such a Board as much as any other county. It was the greatest a population, in weath and importance. Then why day that city a Board of Supervisors?

Mr. Harter, (rep.) of Seneca, said this subject had already been spitially by the previous action of the Convention, and it was unanconsary to discuss it here.

Mr. Christer, (rep.) of Westchester, and there was at prosent a double headed Board of Supervisors in that city. It is was abolished the duties derolving spon them would be discharged by the Board of Aldersian. The Supervisors were paid a large salary, and they cost the city considerably more than that. There was no necessity for the Board, as all their dutles could as well be discharged by other officers.

Mr. Orders, (rep.) of New York, was surprised to hear any objection to abolishing the New York Board of Su-

the city considerally more than that. There was no necessity for the Board, as all their duties could as well be discharged by other officers.

Mr. Opding, (rep.) of New York, was surprised to hear any objection to abolishing the New York Board of Supervisors. It was of no more use than the fifth wheel of a wagen. The Committee on Gities had had the subject under consideration, and were unanimous in favor of abolishing that Board.

Mr. Alvord, (rep.) of Onandaga, sees to a point of order, that subjects embraced in the section under consideration had been deliberately passed upon by this Convention, and that therefore the Committee of the Whole could have no jurisdiction over it.

The point of order was sustained, and the section passed ever.

The second section of the report prohibits counties, towns and villages from giving property or loaning credit in aid of any individual assertation or corporation.

Mr. Bint. (rep.) of Jefferson, moved to amend:—"Except the consent shall first be obtained in writing of such number of taxpayers of such town or city, or their legal representatives appearing upon the assessment roil, respectively, as shall represent a majority of the taxable property of such town or city."

Mr. Alvord moved to amend:—"Except in pursuance of existing laws."

A longthy discussion followed on the principle of allowing towas and cities to bond themselves to aid in the construction of railroads. Without coming to a vote the Convention took a recess until half-past seven o'clock.

Evening Session.

Convention took a recess until half-past seven o'clock.

Evening Session.

The Convention reassembled at half-past seven o'clock.

The discussion of the question prohibiting towns and cities from binding themselves to aid in the construction of milroads was resumed in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Bailard in the chair.

The question was taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Alvord, and it was adopted.

Mr. E. Bucoka, (dem.) of Richmond, moved to amend so that no town, city or village shall bind themselves except upon the consent of a majority of all the voters and the consent of two-thirds of all the taxpayers. Lost—38 to 45.

Mr. Rumser moved the following substitute:—

The Legislature shall not hereafter pass any law authorizing any county, town, city or village, or other municipal corporation, to give or appropriate money or property, or to lend its credit in any way in aid of or to saw private person, company or corporation, or take or to be interested in any stock therein, except as in this constitution is otherwise provided.

Mr. Hadar, in behalf of the committee who had re-

company or corporation or take or to be interested in any stock therein, except as in this quantitation is otherwise provided.

Mr. Hadder, in behalf of the committee who had reported the article, exid he would state that the substitute was entirely acceptable, and hoped it would be adopted in place of the section reported.

Mr. E Braces inquired whether this section would not prohibit the Leginiature from making any appropriation to an orphan anylum or to any charitable object?

Mr. Russey replied that he understood that the Committee on the Powers and Daties of the Legislature would stake proper provision for the objects indicated; or, if they slid not, he presented the Committee on Charitles, of which the gentleman from Richmond (Mr. E. Brocks) was Chairman, would do so.

Mr. R. Bracess thought the substitute included more than appeared from a casual reading. He thought it did prevent any appropriation for charitable purposes. For that reason he believed it should not be adopted.

Mr. Russey's substitute was adopted—50 to 31.

Mr. Bickronn moved to amend by excepting railroad corporations. Lost.

Mr. Chronn, (dem.) of Eric, said that inasmuch as

THE FENIAN CONGRESS.

The Faithful Still in Scenion-What they Will De, and What they Will Not De. The Fenlan Congress, holding its daily seasons at Mezert Hall, No. 814 Broadway, met, as announced in

THE BORDER STATE CONVENTION. WREMINGTON, Del., August 22, 1867.

A call is published for a convention to be held in Wil-mington on the 4th of September, for the purpose of sending delegates to the Border State Convention, which meets in Baltimore on the 12th of September, to demand of Congress to guarantee to citizens of all the States equal rights and a republican form of government.

DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Morris, who resides in Warren street and follows the occupation of gardener, made a desperate attempt on Wednesday night to take the life of his wife. Morris had taken a little more whiskey thank a should have done, and, returning home at a late hour in a quarrelsome mood, had some words with his wife, when he drew from his nocket a formidable tooking dirk, with which he attempted to stab her. The woman warded off his blows as well as she could, and shank warded off his blows as well as she could, and shank warded off his blows as well as the could, and shank warded of his blows as well as the could, and shank warded to the piace by the cries of "morrichet," and after a vevere strengt, succeeded in taking the dirk from the desperate man. He was then taken to the station house and locked up to await trial.

Burning Accident From A Kernenne Oil Extussion.

BURNING ACCIDENT FROM & KEROSENS OIL EXCLOSION wing enough the face and hands, one Wednesday night, by the explosion of a can of keresone oil. It appears she was in the act of transferring the oil. It appears she was in the act of transferring the oil. From one can be another, when it ignited from a lump-and exploded, covering Mrs. Wikenson with the burning fund and setting fire to the furniture. The furniture was damaged to the extent of \$100, and a damage of \$300 was done to the house before the flames were subdued.

employed in the Japan factory of S. F. Gragio, in Sanford street, was working ever a pot of maptha ou Wednesday evening, it exploded with such force that the unfortunate man was thrown across the room and seriously if act fatally injured. He was taken to the City Monthal

Found Duab in Han.—Mr. George H. Valentine, sixtyseven years of eas, was found dead in his bed at his
residence, 79 Hamilton avanue, pesierday morning.
Coroor Lynch beld an inquest, when a wardet of death
from heart disease was rendered.

The House Moving Numanus.—On Wednesday morning the workmen engaged to remove the large, old

prisoner named Patrick Weich, who had broken out of jail several times, succeeded in making his escape from the Pentientiary last Tuesday night, notwithstanding the precautions which had been taken to prevent his getting away. He was placed in a cell and securely haddenfed, but he managed to secure an axe and break off his shackles. He then crawfed through a drain pipe a distance of over two hundred feet, and thus medegood his escape. His departure was not discovered until some time afterwards.

Arrant of a Resau General to Socot me wire.

John L. Taylor, who was a commissary general in the rebel army during the rebellion, for attempting to shoot his wife about half-past sen o'c.ock last night. Previous to the war ar, Taylor resided in Brooklyn, but about the time of its outbreak want down to Montgomery, Als., leaving his wife in the former city. When the war closed Taylor returned to Brooklyn, and found his wife living in the family of Mr. Broadwell, in Bridge streat, near Johnson, as housekeeper, but he could not induce her to live with him again. Finally he became jealous, and resolved to take her life let the consequences be what they might. On Wednesday, night he went to the house, and results the ball passed through the window and entered the wall without doing any further injury. He then made his season. Last night Mr. Broatwell saw him turking about the house again and wont to the station house to get an effect to strest him. Shortly after, however, he was eaught by officer Whitsey while attempting, apparently, to repeatible deed of the previous n gat. When searched a lower found in his possession. He mid be had to desire to live, and had be succeeded in abouting his wife would, so doubt, have committed suicide immediately after.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF MICHIGAR.

SHIPPING NEWS. PORT OF NEW YORK, AUGUST 22, 1967.

American Ports. CHARLESTON, Aug 22—Sailed, steamship Moneks, New

For Other Shipping News See Seventh Page.

MISCELLANEOUS ARI LOOK OUT FOR THOSE COUNTERPEITS Buy no bottles, except in white wrappers, of WOL. COTT'S Instant Pain Antinitator. Small, 5t cents pints, \$1 or Pain Paint, the new remedy, 25 cents. Paid of every manus or nature relieved within five mustless as WOLCOTT'S office, 150 Chatham square, without money or

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED FROM THE A courts of several States without publicaty or fee till successful. Consultations free and strictly confidential F. I. KING. Counsellor at Law, 240 Broadway. A BSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN A New York and States where describes 4a, sufficient cause. No publicity or charge toll divorce obtained. Consultation free. M. HOWES, Attorney, 78 Nassau street. A. OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE ERREUCKY.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN ANY STATE HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., SURGEON, 1869 LE Hington ausnue.—Absolute, radical cure without kmi-caustic or detention from business, for piles, strictur fatula, diseases of jetive viscora, deformities of eye, no face and person. Office hours from 2 to 12.

KELLEY'S GRAND NORTH AMERICAN RELLEY'S GRAND NORTH AMERICAN KELLEY'S GRAND NORTH AMERICAN:

GIFT CONCERT. GIFT CONCERT. OIFT CONCERT.

GIFT CONCERT.